IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please amend paragraph [0010] as follows:

[0010] One objective of the present invention is to provide a method for offsetting two asymmetric diagonals of the distorted light spot. By the use of an ~~asymmetrically curved~~ anamorphic surface unit of a projection system, the method will improves the asymmetric light spot resulted from the inclined incidence to achieve a more symmetric light spot.

Please amend paragraph [0011] as follows:

[0011] The other objective of the present invention is to use an ~~asymmetrically curved~~ anamorphic surface unit for producing two asymmetric orthogonal axes so that an illuminating system can generate a parbolic-sectional light beam with a smaller F-number. Thus, that can avoid the overlap of light beams between on-state and flat-state to raise the contrast. Furthermore, by amplifying the light spot, the projection system will increase the total illumination efficiency of the optic system.

Please amend paragraph [0016] as follows:

[0016] FIG. 5(A)-5(C) is a schematic view showing an improving procedure by the use of an ~~asymmetrically curved~~ anamorphic surface unit;

Please add the following paragraph [0021-A] after the paragraph [0021] as follows:

[0021-A] FIG. 11 is a schematic view showing a light path of a system for improving asymmetric projection according to the present invention.

Please amend paragraph [0022] as follows:

[0022] Referring to the drawings, the present invention will be described in a following embodiment. For solving a distortion of the prior art, the present invention is to provide an ~~asymmetrically curved~~ anamorphic surface unit for

offsetting the distortion formed by two asymmetric diagonals of a light spot, so that the asymmetric light spot, resulting from inclined incidence of a projection system, can be improved into a more symmetric light spot.

Please replace original paragraph [0023] with the following new paragraph:

[0023] Referring to FIG.11, an embodiment of the invention has almost the same projection system and light path as the first projection system 70 of the prior art, but there is different in the relay lens 79. That is, the embodiment of the invention, the system for improving asymmetric projection 70, includes the light source 71 producing a light beam 73 to form a light path. The light beam 73 successively passes through the reflector 711, the converging lens 72, the color wheel 74, integration rod 76, the condenser lens 77, the stop 78, the relay lens 79, the prism 80, and the mirror 81. Then, the light beam 73 obliquely impinges to the light valve 90 and finally reflects to the projection lens 82 to project an image onto the screen. The difference, between the embodiment of the invention and the first projection system 20, is that the embodiment of the invention has an anamorphic surface unit placed in the light path between the light source 21 and the light valve 10. In general, the anamorphic surface unit may be formed on one surface of a lens, reflector, or mirror. Concretely, the anamorphic surface unit may be formed on any surface of the reflector 711, converging lens 72, condenser lens 77, relay lens 79, or mirror 81.

Please replace original paragraph [0024] with the following new paragraph:

[0024] Referring to FIG. 5(A)-5(C), The anamorphic surface unit 791 is formed on one surface of the relay lens 79 in this embodiment, for example. Referring to FIG. 5(A)-5(C), FIG. 5(B) shows the relay lens 79 as a rectangular anamorphic lens, which has one normal surface 792 and another convex surface 791 with larger curvature at X-axis than Y-axis. FIG. 5(A) shows the distorted light spot 53 on DMD, which is one embodiment of the light valve 90 in present invention, in which two diagonals at M and N direction is asymmetric each other, and the length of the N-direction diagonal is longer than that of the M-direction diagonal. When using the anamorphic lens 791 replaces relay lens 79, the X-axis of the

anamorphic lens 791 is in the N-direction of the distorted light spot, and the Y-axis is in the M- direction. Therefore, by means of the different amplifying rates due to the different curvature of the X-axis and the Y-axis, the length of the N-direction diagonal can be shortened to improve the asymmetric light spot on DMD 90 for achieving a more symmetric light spot 54, shown in FIG. 5(C). In the same principle, by the use of the anamorphic surface unit 791 with the different curvature, the light spot 54 can appropriately be symmetrized or produced a predetermined distortion.

Please amend paragraph [0025] as follows:

[0025] Referring to FIG. 6, FIG. 6(A) shows a DMD spot diagram of the prior art without an ~~asymmetrically curved~~ anamorphic surface unit. Due to the inclined incidence, the light spot of the prior art generates a distortion and appears a diagonal extension from the down-left to up-right corner. That is, the length of the first diagonal L1 is longer than that of the second diagonal L2, shown in FIG. 4. On the contrary, FIG. 6(B) shows a DMD spot diagram of the present invention with an ~~asymmetrically curved~~ anamorphic surface unit. By using an ~~asymmetrically curved~~ anamorphic surface unit to offset the distortion resulting from inclined incidence, a more symmetric light spot can be achieved. In contrast with the asymmetric light spot, the extension on the diagonal of the DMD light spot, shown in FIG. 6(B), have been improved obviously.

Please replace original paragraph [0027] with the following new paragraph:

[0027] Referring to FIG. 7(A) and 7(B), FIG. 7(A) shows that the light spot on the stop of projection lens 32 is a circle spot due to the relay lens 29 without an anamorphic surface unit in prior art. FIG. 7(B) shows the light spot on the stop of projection lens 82 due to the relay lens 79 with an anamorphic surface unit 791. Because the relay lens 79 has the anamorphic surface 791 with the different curvatures in X-axis and Y-axis to produce different amplifications, the light spot extends different lengths along the X-axis and Y-axis and forms an elliptic spot. Therefore, the Y-axis length of the light spot on the stop of projection lens 82 is elongated clearly, so that the shape of the light spot transforms a circular into an

ellipse to increase the total light collection efficiency of projection system. The technology of the present invention will be described in detail as follows.

Please replace original paragraph [0028] with the following new paragraph:

[0028] FIG. 8 shows the relative positions of the on-state, off-state, and flat state of the light beam at the stop of the projection lens 82. The solid line respectively represents the on-state light beam 61, flat state light beam 62, and off-state light beam 63 of the prior art, and the dotted line respectively represents the on-state light beam 64, flat-state light beam 65, and off-state light beam 66 of the present invention. In theory, the bigger the on-state light beam 61 is, the more light flux can be allowed to enter into the stop for achieving better brightness. If the on-state light beam 61 is enlarged to produce a light spot 611 having the same size as the stop 67, the flat-state light beam 62 and off-state light beam 63 will also be enlarged as light spot 68 and 69 respectively. That causes the some overlaps between light spot 611 and light spot 68 to decrease the projection contrast. Therefore, the on-state light beam 61, flat state light beam 62, and off-state light beam 63 of the prior art are set to be next to each other and have no X-axial overlap between them, so that the maximum light flux can be allowed to pass without the sacrifice of contrast to achieve the best balance.

Please amend paragraph [0029] as follows:

[0029] The present invention uses an ~~asymmetrically curved~~ anamorphic surface unit for producing two asymmetric orthogonal axes to offset the distorted light spot formed by the inclined incidence of the prior art, so as to achieve a more symmetric light spot. Meanwhile, the present invention may also use the feature of two asymmetric orthogonal axes to extend the light spot of the on-state light beam 64, flat-state light beam 65, and off-state light beam 66 along Y-axis. Then, the diaphragm of the present invention is enlarged (i.e. the F number decreases). The on-state light beam 64, flat state light beam 65, and off-state light beam 66 of the present invention can respectively replace the on-state light beam 61, flat state light beam 62, and off-state light beam 63 of the prior art. Thus, the present invention can make sure that the elliptic light beam with the larger maximum light flux pass

without any loss, and avoid the overlaps between the on-state light beam 64, flat-state light beam 65, and off-state light beam 66.

IN THE DRAWINGS:

Enclosed are new formal drawings of Figs. 5A-5C, 6A, 6B, 9A, 9B, and 11, accompanied by a LETTER TO THE OFFICIAL DRAFTSPERSON. Figs. 5A-5C have been amended to be consistent with new Fig. 11. Figs. 6A, 6B, 9A, and 9B are replacement sheets for the drawings originally filed with the application.